THE EVENING TEEFS APE.

THE PRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE

Full Particulars-Horrible Scenes. The Toronto Globs of ivesterday gives some additional particulars of the awful catastrophe

on the Quebec Railroad, near St. Hilaire. The

accident took place at half-past I o'clock A. M. needent took place at half-past I o'clock A. M.

The train for Quebec stopped at St. Hif-tro,
atout one mile from the bridge across the Richelou river, where there is a swing bridge. The
swing bridge was opened about a quarter past
one, to let a number of burges, in tow of a
steamer, pass. The proper signals were turned
before the bridge was opened, and the red light
was burning. The man in charge of the bridge,
when he heard the whistle, waved his red handlamp. The standing orders are that all trains lamp. The standing orders are, that all trains must come to a [ni] stop before reaching the bridge. This was disregarded, and the train ran

bridge. This was disregarded, and the train ran into the open draw.

The train which went over the bridge consisted of eleven ears and att engine. There were 354 emigrants on board, all Germans. The train was precipitated on the stern of a barge passing at the time, which lies parity submerged. The conductor, Thomas Finn, is killed, the fireman Nicholas Flynn, supposed to be killed. William Birney, the driver, went down with his engine, but escaped with slight injury.

Birney, the driver, went down with his engine, but escaped with slight injury.

The cars lie mostly a pile of fragments, crashed together, resting on the barge. Had the cars fallen into the open water, to the number of deaths caused by being crushed in the smashing of the cars must have been added a vast number. of drowned. All the barges in to w of the steamer had passed except two. Those on the barge actually passing through the bridge saw the train

actually passing through the bridge saw the train coming, knew what must happen, and jumping on the barge behind saved their lives.

The locomotive lies submerged in the water out of sight. The appearance presented by the wreck it is impossible to describe. The train consisted of two or three second-class cars, and the remainder box cars fitted up with benches for the emigrants. The two or three last cars, when we arrived at the scene of the accident, about seven o'clock, remained on the top of the pile, comparatively unbroken; the rest were a confused broken heap, some lying on their sides, others upside down, broken into, and crushed by those about them, while in some cases a car lay flattened almost like a pancake, between two flattened almost like a pancake, between two

others.

The wheels lay confusedly scattered here and
The leg of a child might there through the heap. The leg of a child might be seen protruding from under a plank, at an-other place a man's head severed from the body, which appeared like a shapeless mass of bloody clothes. The bridge, which is a tubular iron structure, the cars running along the top of the tube, is some thirty-five feet high, counting from the level of the rail to the level of the water. The width opened by the swing, which is at the western extremity of the bridge, is about sixty feet.

feet. When I arrived, thirty-four bodies had been When I arrived, thirty-four bodies had been recovered. During the forenoon, several others have been taken out, but the remaining dead are chiefly in a car so wedged in amongst the fragments of the others that many have not even yet been reached. As I write, the body of an old grey-haired man, respectably attired, is taken out; the lifeless hand still grasps a large long-handled china pipe. A quarter of an hour ago, a lad of fifteen was taken out, apparently lifeless, his head covered with blood, and presenting a frightful spectacle. On restoratives being applied, he was found to be not only alive, but only very slightly injured.

The blood with which he was covered was that of his mother, beside whose corpse he had been lying in the wreck for ten hours. Within the last few minutes, the bodies of two innocent babes, of two or three years, have been got out of the wreck and borne past to the dead-house. The dead are lying in the upper loft of a shed on the river side, about one hundred yards below the scene of the accident. A number of the more seriously wounded are in the lower part of the same building. Already two or three have been transferred from the receptacle for the wounded to the ghastly upper chamber set apart for the dead. Others of the wounded are in a tavern close beside the scene of the accident, and in the adjacent sheds and other out-buildings.

The Coroner, immediately on arriving, had the engine-driver (Wm. Birney), arrested and sent him by the delayed train, which passed about ten o'clock, to Montreal, there to be committed to gaol. The bridge is nearly 1100 feet in length, and the signal that the bridge is open can be seen 525 feet before entering on the bridge. The signal being beside the drawbridge on the western side of the river, should thus have been seen by the driver at a distance of 1625 feet. It was a clear night, with no haze to prevent its being visible. Birney says that when he saw the very elightly injured.

The blood with which he was covered was that

seen by the driver at a distance of 1625 feet. It was a clear night, with no haze to prevent its being visible. Birney says that when he saw the signal he reversed the engine, but those competent to judge say he could have pulled up the train in one-third of the distance. Birney has been in the employ of the Grand Trunk for eight or ten years, chiefly as fireman. It is only recently that he has been promoted to the rank of driver.

A brother of Finn, the deceased conductor was driver of the express train which brought us from Quebec. It was touching to see how the strong fellow was unmanned, and wept and moaned in the excess of his grief, when, on our arrival at the bridge, he was first made acquainted with his brother's melancholy fate.

quainted with his brother's meiancholy fate.

The Coroner returns by the next train to Montreal. This being a fete day the inquest could not be held to-day. He will have a special train tomorrow to take a jury to view the bodies, and will then adjourn the inquest, to be continued in Montreal. He has telegraphed to the German Society of Montreal, requesting them to come and take charge of the orphaned children, wives deprived of their husbands, &c. The Coroner also telegraphed to Montreal to have seventy-five coffins immediately made and sent down. The dead have not yet been identified, and it has been impossible thus far to get anything approaching

impossible thus far to get anything approaching a correct list of their names.

With the assistance of an intelligent German in the employment of Major Campbell, of St. Hilaire, I entered into conversation with a number of the survivors. I found, however, that they ber of the survivors. I found, however, that they were of very various nationalities, and knew little of each other's affairs. They came by the Neckar, which arrived at Quebec on Sunday afternoon last, from Brenien via Hamburg. They landed 539 in number, 13 having died on the passage. One, an old man of 82, died after reaching Quebec. A number left for the West on Monday, and 364 started by this unfortunate train. A few families remained behind. They were Austrians, Prussians, Swedes, Danes, Bobemians, Poles, and, in one or two cases, Italians.

They were bound for Wisconsin, via Chicagomost of them to meet friends already settled in most of them to meet friends already settled in that region. Those I conversed with were chiefly from Bohemia. Joseph Roesler, from Bohemia, lost a boy of three or four years. Vincena Wantsing, aged 27, single, from Bohemia, is among the dead. S. Kolitzky, from Bohemia, has lost a babe of one year; himself, wife, and three children survive. A boy aged 10, named Kokall, from Bohemia, is among the dead; his father and mother are among the strongle wanted. mother are among the severely wounded. Johann Urbana is dead; his widow is among the wounded. S. Zommenatzik, from Bohemia, lost two chil-dren. Mrs. Krieger, a widow from Coblents, has lost a son, a daughter, and a son-in-law; two daughters survive, with herself.

The appearance of the contents of the chests recovered from the wreck betokened that a unm-

her of the emigrants were in tolerably well-to-do implements of the weaver's craft. Some of the survivors say that in the cars that they were in there was no light. The darkness must have added immensely to the terrors of the frightful descent into the above.

descent into the abyss.

The space between the piers was at first filled with the precipitated cars to suck a height that the bridge could not be closed. The two or three topmost cars were pulled out of the way by a locomotive, by means of a sope attached, and the slight damage done to the edge of the bridge where the cars went over having been resident. the sight damage done to the edge of the bridge where the cars went over having been repaired, the track was in a condition to permit the resumption of ordinary traffic before ten, when the Quebec train, which had been due in Mr. streat at 7.25 A. M., passed over. It, of course failed to make the connection at Montreal for the West. It is supposed the total mortality caused by the accident is about 80.

MONTREAL, June 29, Midnight.—The train fortunately shunted a little in failing, so, that a ver-

MONTHEAL, June 29, Midnight.—The train for-tunately shunted a little in failing, so that a por-tion of the cars were throw an ally on the em-bankment, and in these the people for the most part escaped death, though, or course, many were killed and badly injured. One suffered amputa-tion for injury done to the knee. Up to mid-night to-night, &6 persons Live been found dead, and it is probable that ten or twelve more are in the ears, many of which fell into ten feet of water, and some of which had not been got up when the and some of which had not been got up who last despatch was received from the scene of

coll.b Not PAY THEIR REST.—At a school established for poor children in an English town, the clergyman who was teaching was asking among other things, "Why was Adam and Eve turned out of Paradhe?" Up jumped a boy, and with an eager countenance answered, "Because they could not pay their rent." On inquiry, it proved that his father and mether had been turned out for the same cause, and that the like catastrophe was then impunding afresh. Pity was awakened, the cause was investigated, and zellef was afforded.

EXTRA!

THIRD EDITION

WILSON'S CAVALRY RAID.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL TRAIN Portions of Two Railroads Destroyed

BRIDGES, TIES, AND RAILROAD STOCK BURNED.

SHARP FIGHT WITH THE ENEMY,

SHELLING OF PETERSBURG

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Headquarters 'Army or the Potomac, Wednesday, June 29, 10 F. M.—At length Wilson's cavalry expedition, which marched nine days ago with the purpose of destroying the Danville Railroad, has been heard from through other than Rebel sources.

Captain Whittaker, of Wilson's staff, with an excert of 40 men, left the head of the returning column at Reims Station, on the Weidon road, fifteen miles below Potersburg, early this morning, and reached Mende's headquarters at 11 A. M.

He slashed his way through a column of Rebel

He slashed his way through a column of Rebel

He slashed kis way through a column of Rebel infaniry, which was moving down to intercept our cavalry, losing in the dash 25 of his 40; but he got through.

Wilson's command consists of his own and Kautz's Divisions. Not halting on the way out to more than temporarily break the Weldon road, which he did at Reims Station, he moved rapidly to Burkesville, the intersection of the Danville and Richmond and the Petersburg and Lynchburg roads, 30 miles from Richmond. Then to the work of destruction with all the might of thousands of active men.

Up to this time he met but little opposition. With headquarters at Burkeaville, he despatched commands to each of the four directions where lay a railroad. In this way, on the Danville road he burned bridges forty miles apart, and thoroughly blestroyed, to the burning of every to and the twisting of every rail, some twenty miles between.

and the twisting of every rail, some twenty miles between.

On the Petersburg and Lynchburg road he utterly destroyed thirty miles, and fired bridges outside of that distance.

Having effected the object of his raid, he now looked out for his lines of retreat, already threatened by gathering Rebels.

He turned to come back. He met skirmishing right, left, front, rear, but nothing not easily ridden through until last night at Stony creek, on the Weldon road, eighteen miles below here. There the enemy had cencentrated in his front, and themselves attacked late in the afternoon, and a severe engagement ensued, lasting into the night.

with Sheridan north of Edichmond. The result does not seem to have been decisive, although the losses sustained and inflicted were large, During last night he turned the enemy's flank, coming in between him and Petersburg, preferring that to the other flank and a longer march.

So far as the force he had been fighting is concerned the move seems to have been successful.

He shaded it, and would have reached our lines by noon, but for the Rebel infantry column which Captain Whittaker discovered and rode through.

through.

What new plan he adopted on meeting this new element in the problem of his return—whether he decided to halt and withstand an attack or march back on the path he had come -is not known.

Whittaker had scarcely reported when General

Meade ordered the 6th Corps, the nearest, to march to Wilson's support, as an offset to the Rebel infantry, and such of Sheridan's cavalry as had come up from Windmill Point, where it crossed the James, was also ordered to hasten in the same direction.

The 6th Corps marched early in the afternoon, divested of all meediments, attraced for march-

divested of all impediments, stripped for marching and fighting. Such is the situation as far as heard from, but the collision has doubtless already shall hear from it to-morrow. General Wilson was intrusted with an exceedingly im-portant mission. He has accomplished is, and he can afford large loss on his return, and still

he can afford large loss on his return, and still the raid will be a glorious thing.

When the Danville road was completed two months ago, the Richmond papers pronounced it worth more than a victory. By a parity of reasoning, the loss of it is worse than a defeat.

General Mancock, on resuming command of his corps to-day, issued a long special order, reviewing the achievements of the 2d, referring to the disaster of last week in terms of rebuke, which might be construed as a reflection upon the way the men were handled, rather than upon the men, and finally stirring them with breathing

the men, and finally stirring them with breathing thoughts and burning words to still grander deeds. By request, I refrain from sending it for The Petersburg Register of yesterday is lugu-

briously facetious over conchology, states that everybody in the city is learning the art of dodg-ing. Staid and respectable citizens dodge into the houses of utter strangers, and penetrate even the cellars, without even saying, by your

The 18th Corps has adopted a badge, a double triangle inclosed in a quatre foil.

Generals Grant and Butler during the day have visited several corps headquarters, whether for counsel does not appear.

Buildy Smith has dropped a shell into Petersburg every fifteen minutes the last three days. A deserter reports that several struck the market-house yesterday, that the Rebel pontoon bridge was destroyed by them, and that numbers are

was destroyed by them, and that numbers are killed every day.
Smith silonced two Rebel butteries across the

Appomation yesterday, but this morning they disclose two others in position, which he cannot Major Morriman, addition York, had his arm nattered by a shell fo-day. The casualties from narpshooting are twenty-five a day in the 18th

Corps, and as many in the 9th.

The other corps maintain informal truce. Lee as but 35,000 men in our front. The Rebels are now conscripting between the ages of 17 and 57; attento, only between 18 and 45. If I were operating, I should write privatelybi Bull Run Russell-Act as though you card good news.-Tribune.

The Recent Army Losses

The Commercial, complaining of the disposition to magnify losses in recent engagements,

We have good authority for asserting that the sum total of killed, wounded, and prisoners, exclusive of the cavalry and Hunter's column, will not exceed fifty-two thousand.

Take the ensualties below the James for instance. These have been variously estimated at from 10,000 to 16,000. A note from one of our prominent citizens at General Grant's head-quarters, dated June 27, contains the following:—"Our losses have been magnified. The entire loss of killed, wounded, and prisoners, south of the James, will not exceed 7500. I went all over the ground on Saturday, and made accurate returns. There were here then 4450 wounded (many of them slightly), and 1450 sick men. I believe all, or nearly all, are in from the front. About 1000 or nearly all, are in from the front. About 1990 wounded were sent off by the Connecticut on saturday, leaving here this morning about 3400 wounded, all told."

Neither must it be understood that these fifty two thousand men are entirely unavailable dur-ing this campaign. Owing to the fact that little artillery was used in the Wilderness, the wounds incurred by our men were, in a majority of cases, elight, so that very many of them have already recovered and reported for daty. During the past two weeks ten thousand have left the Wash-

ington hospitals for the front.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 29th ult. gave a list of 14.130 Rebel wounded who had been sent to hospitals from Lee's army, and 3049 from Beauregard's command. This did not include those sent from the Rapidan to Gordensville, Charlotteaville, Staunton, and other points. These probably numbered as many more. What the Confederate losses have since been we know Confederate losses have since been, we know not; but, according to their own accounts, five generals were placed hers de combat at Cold Harbor alone, while their total number of general officers killed, wounded and, taken prisoners up to the slegs of Petersburg number twenty-eight. In addition to this, seventeen thousand prisoners have been captured and are now in our hands. From these figures we can approximate to the Rebel losses thus far during this memorable campaign.

THE DEFENSE OF CAPTAIN SEMMES

Reasons Why the Rebel Pirates Burn Their Prizes, and the Remedy.

The fact that Captain Semmes had published a ong defense of his piratical exploit in the Lonon Times has already been stated. The discanent was accompanied by the following letter :-

Sir :- Do me the favor to publish in the Time he inclused communication, which 4 design as reply to numerous assaults upon me by the inclush Press, not excepting an occasional rumble" from yourselves, on the subject of my estroying prices at sea without adjudication by Trize Court.
The London Econing Star and kindred negro-

chilist associates have been particularly virulent abusive. The term "pirate" is a favorice pithet with them, but as abuse is always evi-lence of the weakness of the cutse in which it is

dence of the weakness of the cause in which it is mployed, and as this little failing may be a sort of vecabulistic necessity with them, to enable them to pursue their politic calling, perhaps I ought not to quarrel with it.

If in the course of my remarks I have found it occasiny to review some of the acts of your Government, I trust you will give me credit for doing his in a spirit of justice and fair play, and not could also also be apprehensed to represent the acts of your constraints. this in a spirit of justice and fair play, and not with a disposition to be querulous or censorious. I have alleged no fact that will not be conceded; and if my reasoning upon the premises be sound, no harm can have been done to any one, since the truth is never unjust. If, on the contrary, the reasoning be unsound, you have the prope and scalpel at hand. I am, respectfully, &c.,

E. SEMMES, Captain C. S. Navy. Confederate States steamer Alabama, on the igh seas, April, 1864. The following extracts from Captain Semmes

mmunication show its drift and spirit :-"I had the honor to command the first vessel wer (the steamer Sumfer) commissioned by the Confederate States in the present war, and having successfully run the blockade of New Orleans and got to sea, it early became necessary for me to adopt some mode of disposing of my

or me to adopt some mode of disposing of my prices.

"A blockade of the entire coasts of the Confederate States had already been declared, and the enemy was busy in collecting and arming ships to enforce it; and I presumed that in the course of a few months the blockade would be at least sufficient to keep out sail vessels, and of this class, with rare exceptions, it was probable my prizes would be. It was clear, therefore, that I should be effectually prevented from sentiture. liouid be effectually prevented from sending my prizes into the Confederate ports. "Up to the time of my running the blockade June 30, 1861), I had not seen her Brittanic Ma-

June 30, 1861.), I had not seen her Brittanic Majesty's orders in council, prohibiting the belligerents from bringing their prizes into British ports; and looking to the anequal operation of such orders, I had strong hopes that none such would be issued. I made my first prizes on the coast of Cubs, and with a view to test the disposition of Spain in this matter, I sent them, seven in number, into the port of Cleafuegos. Their arrival was telegraphed to the Captain General at Havana.

"The Captain-General was without instructions "The Captain-General was without instructions

the orders of neutrality of the Queen of Spain not yet having been received. The prizes were permitted to remain until these orders should arrive. The orders came, and the prizes were afterwards liegally handed over to the enemy, instead of being warned to depart. Spain, as well as France, had followed the lead of Great Britain, and in due time all the smaller commercial nations did the same. To show the objects I had in view in sending in these prizes, I quote below an extract from my letter to the Governor of Cientogram.

Cienfoegos:

"The cargoes of several of these vessels are claimed, as appears by certificates found among the papers, as Spanish property. This fact cannot, of course, be verified, except by a judicial proceeding in the prize courts of the Confederate States. But while this fact is being determined, what is to be done with the property? I have the right to destroy the vessels and not the carnoss in case the latter should proper to be as goes, in case the latter should prove to be, as claimed, Spanish property; but how can I destroy the former and not the latter? "'I cannot before sentence unlade the cargoes

"I cannot before sentence uniage the cargoes and deliver them to the claimants, for I do not know that the claims will be sustained, and I cannot destroy the cargoes, for I do not know that the claims will not be sustained. Indeed, one of the motives which influenced me in seek ing a Spanish port was the fact that these cargoes were claimed by Spanish subjects, whom I am desirous of putting to as little inconvenience as possible in the unlading and reception of their property after sentence, in case it should be restored to them."

to condemn my prizes, but to put neutrals to as little inconvenience as possible. If my prizes had been received into neutral ports, and per-mitted to remain there until they could be adjudicated by our prize courts, sitting in our own territory no possible inconvenience, that I can perceive, could have resulted to neutral nations, and the rights of everyone would have been se-cured—the right of the captor to the full benefit of his prize, and the right of the neutral claimant to adjustication.

of his price, and the right of the neutral claimant to adjudication.

"What inconvenience to Great Britain, for example, could possibly have grown act of the fact of a captured vessel lying quietly at her dock in the pert of Liverpool, in charge of a ship-keeper and prize agent, until she could be adjudicated; and if she should be condemned, why could she not have been sold as quietly at public anciton as if she had been select and sold under an execution for debt? It was my intention to follow the precedent set in the Cienfurges case—of sending all my prizes into the most convenient ports for the parties concerned; as, where there were English chaimants. cerned; as, where there were English chaimants, into English ports; French claimants into French ports, &c. This intention was frustrated, as habeen seen, by the orders of the Queen's Government—I say the Queen's Government, because that Government gave the one which was fol-lowed by all the other nations. By these orders I was deprived at the same time of the right of asylum and sale of my prizes, and of the powe

of adjudication.

"What course was expected of me under these circumstances? Was it expected that I would abandon the right of capture altogether? or that I would be guilty of the child's play of capturing the enemy's ships with one hand and releasing them with the other? That, in short, I would retire from the high seas, and leave the enemy to pursue his compared. In this capture, the timpocent would retire from the high seas, and leave the enemy to pursue his commerce; his 'innocent and peaceable commerce,' as Mr. Adams plaintively and nairely calls it, without molestation? If you did not suppose this—and I will not impute such folly to a people who not only know the value of commerce to a beiligerent, but who have always aunthilated the commerce of their enemies in their own wars—you must have known that I would destroy the enemy, whiles in every case where it was possible. enemy's ships in every case where it was possible. Why, then, do you complain of the course I pursued? Was it just to force that course upon ie, and then exclaim against it in pious horror s this the kind of 'fair play' upon which Englishmen pride themselves?'

Captain Semmes then alludes to the relative positions of the belligerents at the commencement of hostilities. He says :-

"A large portion of the wealth of the Federa "A large portion of the wealth of the Federa States consisted in their commerce; and if this could be destroyed, an important blow would be struck in the war. The 'Volunteer Corps' of the struck in the war. The 'Volunteer Corps' of the inad—was the most effective weapon with which to strike this blow; and accordingly, in the first days of the war, several privateers were commissioned, and others were being rapidly litted out, when the Queen's orders appeared, and knocked the whole scheme on the head. head, "As if by magic, the privateers which had

"As it by magic, the privateers which had already been commissioned disappeared from the seas, and all work was suspended on shose in course of preparation, and the little Sumber, afterwards assisted by two or three other small vessels, was obliged to undertake the herenlean task of destroying a commerce second only to that of Great Britain, and which covered every sea. The reason of the disappearance of these private armed shies is obvious. private armed ships is obvious

private armed ships is obvious.

"They are prepared at the cost of individuals, and depend wholly upon their captures for success. If these cannot be made available, the cuterprise becomes abortive, and the capital invested in it is samk, and they could not be made available by reason of the Queen's orders referred to, denying them the right of asylum in British waters, the British Foreign Secretary well knowing that they could not be made available in the Confederate ports because of the blockade, the blockade having been proclaimed on the 18th of April, 1861, and the orders in Council not having been issued until the lat of the following June.

"So far as results were concerned, the British "So far as results were concerned, the British Government tuight as well have said to the Confederate States. It has words of the 'Declaration' of Paris, 'Territorials in an armains abolished,' although the said otates were not bound by the

PIRATE "ALABAMA." said declaration, the United States, then the Federal mouthpiece, having declined to accede their to before the war.
"There was no occasion for Mr. Seward to en-

Great Briain would disgally hold that the Con-clederier Entes, now acknowledged as belligerents, would be bound by the act of their enemy. The British Foreign Secretary knew his business of ter than this. With the most commendable and ity, he took care of his logic and of his riend Mr. Seward at the same time, and accoun-bil his the object of the Federal Government by his orders in council, without permitting in minister to bumiliate himself.

"This was one rought of the declaration of user.

This was one result of the declaration of neuality—Another partiality—put forth by Grout riam. But the mischer did not end here. The out-derate States being compelled to restrict wir operations upon the high seas to their shipsdwar, those ships were also scriously embaranced by this declaration. Their inability to significant their prizes has already been referred o. As a consequence of this inability they could use no beneficial use of them.

utral claimants of cargoes an opportunity after ie war, when the bends should be sued upon vindicate their claims in a court of justice, lich opportunity their own Governments had said to them during the war by rendering it possible for them to go before a Confederate

impossible for them to go before a Confederate Prize Court.

"The release of these vessels operated strongly, too, in favor of the enemy. For it amounted to a loan to him of so much property, of which he had been rightfully deprived, with which to carry on the war; his bonds, in the meantime, being of no use to the captors, as it was impossible to collect them until after the war. This double mischief, therefore, ensued in these bond cases—the enemy continued to carry on his commerce, and commerce to a belligerent is strength; while the captor's means, good the war, were not increased. captor's means, good the war, were not increased his captures. "The reader will now see why as few of these

"The render will now see why as few of these ships as possible were released on bond, the release being confided to those cases in which an apparent bena side neutral claim was presented on the face of properly prepared papers. Nevertheless, to show the good faith with which the captor must have acted towards neutrals in this matter, every ship destroyed by him was so much property destroyed against his own interest; for the ship being destroyed, no prise-money would be realized, whereas the bond would be valuable to blin at the end of the war.

"And although it was to be presumed that every officer would, from a sense of duty, destroy as many of his prizes as possible, yet we see that at

many of his prices as possible, yet we see that at least he had no private interest to argo him to destroy them, when there was a question of neutral rights, his leaning being, in fact, the other way.

neutral rights, his leaning being, in fact, the other way.

"This, then, is the working of those British orders in council which, on the face of them, appear to be entirely unexceptionable. Stripping off the diplomatic disguise of language (which is so thin and transparent that the wonder is that it should have been resorted to at all with the hore of concealment) more unjust, oppressive, and unnatural orders could not have been devised.

"If the practical effect of these orders is such as I have stated, what excuse can be offered for adopting them? Can it be said that no other course was open to the British Government under the laws of nations? If so, that would be a sufficient excuse; for where a Government has a sufficient excuse; for where a Government has no alternative it would certainly be unjust to hold it responsible for all the consequential damages

"It might be said with truth, in reply to our complaints. We were obliged, under the laws of nations regulating and controlling our neutrality, to exclude your prizes from our ports; and if, by reason of your inferior naval force and the consequent blockade of your ports, the rule operates more harshly upon you than upon the enemy, that is your misfortune, not our fault.' But the fact is, there is no such excuse to offer."

The writer then gives a number of precedents to show that it was equally open to Great Britain to admit as well as to exclude the Confederate prizes; and also contends that, had the entry of the prizes been permitted, the captors would have been able to condemn them, so as to give an indefeasible title to the purchaser. In conclusion, he urges that there is no difficulty in the way of revoking the orders in conneclination. way of revoking the orders in council, and "re turning to a sense of justice."

The "Times" Don't Think Much of the "Bold Sailleur Boy's" Argument. From the Pimes, June 16.

that he burned the ships because he had no other means of appoying the Federals, and this is the hest account that he could give of the matter. The basis, then, of Captain Semmes' reasoning being radically unsound, the superstructure can hardly be stronger. It is in wain that he accumulates authorities to show that if we had not expressly excluded the prizes of both belligerents, the presumption would have been in

theor of their admission.

Very likely it might, though it is a point upon which the text writers speak with hesitation; but what is beyond all question, is that we had a perfect right so to exclude them, and that we exercise it. Of course, it would have been very convenient to the Confederate States to have prize courts of their own, sitting at Charleston or Savannah upon prizes controlled in their savannah upon prizes controlled in their avanuah upon prizes constructively in theh ustody; but in fact lying in the Mersey or the

No doubt, it was extremely vexations to see No doubt, it was extremely vexations to see the prime inducement to privateering cut away by the order in council, for no private adventurer could afford to adopt the tacties of the Alabama and her consorts. "As if by magic, the privateers which had already been commissioned disappeared from the seas," and "so far as results were concerned," the Declaration of Paris was put in force against the Confederates.

The inference drawn by Captain Semmes is, that being free to choose one of two alternatives, we should have chosen that which would have been least hard upon him. This reminds us of

been least hard upon him. This reminds as of the "sympathy" which the Northerners used to demand that we should infuse into our neutrality. Had we yielded to such appeals on either side

Had we yielded to such appeals on either side, we should by this time be playing the part of the Homeric Zeus, now giving the Trojans a lift, now inclining the scales in favor of the Greeks.

Again we must protest against so absurd a view of our true position as neutrals. It would have been more to the purpose if, instead of imputing unworthy motives to this country, he had taken the opportunity of explaining the circumstances under which the Alabama and other Confederate studers have been enumerating for all the federate studers have been enumerating for the federate studers have been enumerating for the federate studers have been enumerating for the federate studers. federate cruisers have been equipped in fraud of that neutrality which he invokes. Ju-tice is one thing, but parties who claim something more than justice, because they are "struggling against " must at least come into court with clean

Decisive Battles.

Decisive Battles.

There has been very much said about the indecisiveness of all the numerous battles of this war. But, in fact, there have been very many decisive battles. We may look at the decisiveness of field actions in three aspects:—First, battles which are decisive simply of the field—of which we have a favorable example in Murfreesboro, and an adverse example in Fresericksburg. Secondly, battles which are decisive of the war in large States, or over great surfaces of the country—of which Fort Donelson, which ended it in Missouri—and Vicksburg, which ended it on the Missisippi, are examples. Thirdly, battles which are absolutely decisive of the whole fortunes of the war and of the fate of Thirdly, battles which are absolutely decisive of the whole fortunes of the war and of the fate of the parties or countries involved—of which latter class, in its largest aspect, we have perhaps not yet had an example. Professor Creasy, of England, wrote a book entitled "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," and by decisive battles he meant such battles as affected the whole course of history, as regards the great combatants, and which, had they issued oppositely to what they did, would have resulted in a condition of affairs permanently different from that which we now see or have seen. Fixing upon such battles by tracing up to them throughout the subsequent and intricate course of historical events, as Creasy does, we say we really cannot yet sottle definitely whether or no such a battle has been fought. We cannot yet see events through the long perspective as our possesser. see events through the long perspective as our pos-terity a hundred years hence will be enabled to do, nor can we take in the full scope and, bearing o actions that have already transpired or are now

transpiring.

But may we not suggest that Gettysburg was perhaps a decisive battle, even in the largest sense? Had the result of that great day been defeat instead of victory to our arms, the national capital would have fallen—and beyond this, what shall we conjecture, either as regards event or consequence? It may appear, when the history of this whole war can be fally surveyed, that that battle not only saved the North, but really broke the South—that it was the critical event of the war, the turning point in all its fortunes. And this by no means belitties the mighty work we now have in hand, or the mighty work we yet have to do.—drawy and Nary Journal.

Naw Yoak, July 2.—Flour has declined 50@ 75c. Wheat loc. lower. Corn dull. Provisions dull. Whisky nominal. Gold 235.

Colonel "Billy" Wilson. Colonel William Wilson, of the Wilson Zonaves

was killed by a fall from his horse on Thursday afternoon, while riding through his farm in West chester county. Deceased was an active politiclan, and served as Alderman of the First Warfor several years. At the breaking out of the for several years. At the breaking out of the Rebellion be raised a regiment of volunteers, and served his country for two years in the Department of the Gulf. During the stay of the regiment on Santa Rosa Island, the Rebels surprised Wilson's eamp, and it was only by dist of some terrible fighting that the Zanaves escaped being captured. The regiment subsequently served in Louisians, and after an absence of two years, returned to the city with the toss of about four hundred men.—N. Y. Treez.

John Clancy.

The death of John Claucy, the noted journalist and politician of this city, occurred yesterday morning at four o'clock, at his residence, No. 9: E. Ninetcenth street, of inflammation of the brain. He seturned last week from Lake Mahopac, suffering from the effects of a sun-stroke which utterly prostrated him, and was the ultimate cause of his death,

Mr. Ciancy was born in the Sixth Ward on the ith of March, 1829, of Irish parentage. What education be received while young was obtained through his own energy and perseverance. At the age of twenty-one, or thereabout, he removed to Savannah, Georgia, and became engaged in with the New York papers.

He returned from the South after a few months

Heretarned from the South after a few months' residence, and commenced studying law under Peter B. Sweeney. This occupation not suiting his taste, he relinquished it; and when the New York Lender was commenced, attached himself to that paper as a writer, the first editorial in the first issue, May 27, being from his pen. About six years ago he became the sole proprietor.

In 1856 and 1855 he held a seat in the Board of Councilmen from the Eleventh District. He was elected from the Sixth Ward to the Board of Aldermen, over which he predded, for 1856 and 1857, and again in 1858. He occupied the position of County Clerk in 1859 and the two following years, with honor and credit. His first entrance into the political arem was under the regime of Tammany Hall, and he has been a prominent and active member of that organizaprominent and active member of that organiza on ever since. When the Peace party of the Tammany Society

was exerting its utmost effort to carry Tammany over to their side, the most strenuous and active opponent they had was Mr. Clancy, who, after repeated endervors, brought the Society over to the War Democracy. Mr. Clancy was beloved by a large circle of friends, and his courteons manners obtained the respect of his enemies. He leaves three relatives—a brother and two sisters, the probable heirs to his property, estimated at \$50,000.—N. Y. Tribune.

William Smith O'Brien, the Irish Patriot Lender, From the London Post, June 18.

Mr. William Smith O'Brien died on Thursday, at Bangor. His name was first ridiculous, as a prisoner of the coal-hole of the House of Commons; next notorious as the leader of the Irish Rebels of 1848; again ridiculous, when he fought and was captured in Widow Welsh's cabbage garden; and, finally, simply obscure.

Mr. William Smith O'Brien was born in 1803. He was the second son of Sir Edward O'Brien, fourth baronet of Dromoland, in the county of Clare, by the oldest daughter and co-heiress of Mr. William Smith, of Cahirmoyle, Limerick. His elder brother (better known as Sir Lucius O'Brien, long the conservative M. P. for Clare) succeeded his father as fifth baronet in 1837, and became thirteenth Baron Inchibing in 1857. became thirteenth Baron Inchiquin in 1855

became thirteenth Baron Inchiquin in 1855.

Mr. O'Brien, after an education at Barrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, entered Parliament in 1856, as the tory M. P. for Eonis, and opposed Mr. O'Connell at the famous Clare election. He was member for Limerick from 1855 to 1849, and this was the important part of his senatorial career—the position of a Protestant Irish county member being his Archimedean stand-point, whence he could, as he thought, move the Irish world to O'Connellism.

whence he could, as he thought, move the Irish world to O'Connellism.

It would not be of any use, and it would be certainly of little interest, to mention the honorable gentleman's speeches, and the little skirnishes which were perpetually taking place in consequence, preliminary to that in the cabbage garden. But the mouth of April, 1816, produced a terrible outburst of Celic indigration on the a terrible outburst of Celsic indignation on the part of the member from Limerick county, which

part of the member from Limerick county, which ended in a coal hole.

The general election released Mr. O'Brien, but his confinement had not brought him wisdom. The revolution of February in Paris, and the general upheaving of the continent of Europe, seemed to produce a land of echo in Ireland. O'Connell had been dead a year, or fine fan he would have made of Mr. Smith O'Brien's ridinglous deputation to Paris with Meagher of the sword, O'Gorman and others, who are immortalized by Mr. Thackeray.

M. Lamartine was good enough to let the treason-morgers down easily; but he flatly told them that the republic "would not commit an act, would not atter a word, would not breathe an insimuation" against the "inviolability of nations," which grand phrase merely means doing

an instinuation" against the "inviolability of nations," which grand phrase merely means doing England the kindness to let her mind her own business. The British Government did not seem to appreciate; Mr. O'Brien's love for French fashions, and tried him for sedition.

He was defended by Mr. Isaac Butt in the Hall of Four Courts, and the jury did not agree, and the matter came to an end, though similar lack did not befall John Mitchell. Nothing dunnted, Mr. Smith O'Brien, having been negatively and

Mr. Smith O'Brien, having been negatively suc-cessful at sedition, resolved to make a direct at-tempt at high treason. Towards the end of July, he attempted to get up an Irish rebellion on a small scale; troops were sent off to Ireland, and

small scale; troops were sent off to Ireland, and Land Clarendon issued proclamations.

He gathered a lot of people together by Silevenamon Mountains, and it was rumored of him that "if an attempt was made to take him there would be fighting." The fighting may have taken place, but the proceedings of "the Giant O'Brien," as he was called, were more like skulking. He was arrested at Thurles on the 5th of Angust, and so the silly insurrection remetons and and so the slily insurrection came to an end. Mr. O'Brien was tried for high treason and condemned

O brief was treated and treason and condemned to death.

Her Majesty was advised to commute the death penalty; but Mr. O'Brien—the ruling passion strong even to death—refused the proffered boon, which, however, the bigotry and intolerance of the odious English Government compelled him to accept. He was sent to Bermids, and refused to be in Mitchail in forfoliate his word and see to join Mitchell in forfolding his word and escap ing. He was ultimately pardoned (1856), and has been only lately favorably known by a most sensible and judicious letter against enlistment in Ireland for the Federal American party.

The following is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books, Treasurer's returns and requisitions in the Treasurer' Department, on the 28th of June, 1864 :-

Debt interest payable in cain. \$800,471,788 45

Left interest payable in carrency \$92,29,295 2.

Debt on which interest has caused \$20,270,000 72

Debt bearing no interest \$85,000,000 79

The gold expected to be derived from the pro-posed foreign loan will be used in the liquidation of the three-year 7 3-10 notes authorized by Con-gress July, 1861, which become payable August 19 and October 1, 1864. The amount of these

19 and October 1, 1864. The amount of these notes outstanding is \$109,075,730.

After that time no gold will be required to redeem the principal of any loans or bonds until January, 1865, when the Treasury Indemnity bonds, amounting to a little over \$2,150,000 are redeemable; also, the 6 per cent. bonds of January, 1849, amounting to over \$9,000,000, when ary, 1848, amounting to over \$3,000,000, which fall due after December, 1867, and the 6 per cent, bonds of 1848, amounting to near \$9,000,000, which are payable after July 1, 1868. No principal becomes due after that date until 1871.

roleg public to the announcement of the benefit of Miss. octs, the California star netress, which takes place this evening of Mrs. John Drew's Arch Street Theatre. The performancewill be of a medier character, instructive as wean as accessing. Mrs. Book and Mr. Barton Hill appear in the transactive for the white Miss Locia will appeal in the transactive for the analesce by the personitation of "Nan" in the Good for Nothing, and her famous Topsy

New York, July 2 —The steamship Hecla ar-rived this merning. Her advices have been an-ticipated.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph,

WASHINGTON, July 2.

The Military Bill. The Conference Committee on the Militar bill have agreed and soon will report. Commu tation is abolished, and recruiting in certain named Rebel States is permitted. Forty days' notice must be given before a draft takes place. The New Secretary.

Mr. Fessenden has not yet decided to accept the Treasury ship, but it is considered certain in will do so. Should Mr. Fessenden accept of the Treasury appointment, it is not thought that he will propose any additional taxation at present, as he was averse to it when it was proposed by Mr. Chase.

Adjournment of Congress Congress will endeavor to adjourn to-day.

EX-SECRETARY CHASE,

IMPORTANT LETTER.

Washington, July 2 .- The communication of ex-Secretary Chase, which he sent to the Committee of Ways and Means on the 29th ult. The aggregate revenue from all sources for the

The aggregate revenue from all sources for the year closing with the 30th reached \$242,000,000. The expenses, including two months' pay of the army, due July 1, \$880,000,000.

The amount in excess of revenue, \$940,000,000. Taking the highest amount estimated, and assuming that the miscellaneous receipts will reach \$30,000,000, the whole amount of revenue for the bext year camos be set down at more than \$318,000,000.

Si18,000,000.

The expenditures of the year are likely to reach \$850,000,000, and \$480,000,000 is to be raised by leans. The loan bill provides for only \$100,000,000, and that is the largest sum in his judgment that can be reasonably attempted.

There remains, then, \$82,000,000 to be provided.

There remains, then, \$82,000,000 to be provided, for all considerations of public interest, seemed.

for all considerations of public interest seemed to him to require imperatively that it be raised by the increase of revenue. He proposed to raise the declericy, so that the changes proposed by him would produce the difference.

Difference between the rate of increase by the old and new bill, added to the tax of the carrent year.

Tax on leaf tobacco..... 10,000,000 me tax on smoking and chewing..... increase of tax on malt liquors.....

present current year Making an aggregate of actual or vir-

tul increase..... \$85,000,000 FROM BALTIMORE.

Consternation Among the Gold Specula tors—Reported Release of Colonel Fisk
—Death of an Old Defender—Testimony of Colored Persons, Etc., Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, July 2 .- Gold speculators here are greatly taken aback by the unexpected tumble in gold. Many will lose largely. Senator Fessenden's appointment to the Trea

sury Department imparts great confidence to all

parties here. The reported release of Colonel Fisk from the Penitentiary is untrue. One of Colonel Wooley's officers saw him in prison two days ago. A disreputable woman here represented herself to

President Lincoln as his sister, and was near securing his pardon. Edward Jay, an old defender of Baltimore

dled in the eighty-eighth year of his age yes-The Military Commission, which is now receiving negro testimony against white persons, is causing some excitement, and much greater cau tion on the part of disloyalists how they act before their servants and colored people.

Passengers from Cumberland this morning represent all quiet along the B dtimore and Ohio Radroad. No guerillas are visible, and the road is strongly guarded.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 2,

HOUSE,—The Speaker laid before the House a
communication from the Union Democratic Association,
asking that, in the event of inclement weather on the 4th
of July, the use of the Hall be granted to them in which to
celebrate the day.

Mr. Stevens said it would be proposed to-day to adjourn
till Memisy at mean, and hence the Hall could not be
granted for such a porpose.

Mr. Davis (Md.) objected to the Hall being used for any
other than legislative purposes.

Mr. Cox (Ohio) valid the Hall had been granted for other
and worse purposes by the gentleman's yote.

Mr. Cox (Ohio) said the Hall had been granted for other and worse purposes by the gentleman's rote.

§ Mr. Davie said the gentleman was mistaken.

Mr. Cox commandated the continuan for not agreeing with the Republican side of the House.

Un motion of Mr. Stovens the request was tabled.

Mr. Fenton (N. Y.), reported the Senate bill providing for the collection and sale of captured and abandoond property in Insurrectionary districts, and for preventing and purishing frauds. Passed.

Mr. Cox (Ohio) offered a resolution which was objected to instructing the Committee on Poblic Expenditures in report at the max session a bill raising the salaries of female elected in the public departments to \$500 per year.

Mr. Stovens (Fa.) reported a bill which was passed, appropriating fillow to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry into effect the act to prevent singging.

William Pitt Fessonden, born in Boscawen, N. H., in 1806, settled as a lawyer in Portland in 1829, was elected thence to the Legislature of Maine in 1831, and has ever since ranked among the foremost men of that State. He served repeatedly at intervals in the more popular House, always with marked distinction; and in 1840 was elected to Congress and served through his term, declin ing a re-election.

He was persuaded to run again for Congress He was persuaded to run again for Congress in 1850, and received a majority of the votes, but the seat was awarded to his Democratic competitor by the canvassers, and he declined to contest it. He was chosen United States Senator in 1854, by a union of Whigs and Free Soil Democrats, and has ever stace filled a seat in that body. He has for some years been the Chairman of its Finance Committee, which is its first position in rank and importance. His discharge man of its Figance Committee, which is its first position in rauk and importance. His discharge of the duties of that post has rendered him thor-oughly familiar with every question relating to the national finances; and there is probably no other man in America who could step at once into Gevernor Chase's shoes and succeed him in the country of the country with an little head other man in America who could stop at once into Gevernor Chase's shoes and succeed him in his arduous and trying labors with so little hesitation or misgiving. Mr. Fessenden is one of the ablest lawyers in America, and has no superior as a ready, forcible debater. We expect to hear soon, through the Copperhead organs, that he is a thief and swindler; but, up to this hour, no man has ever questioned his integrity.—N. Y. Tribune.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—This morning Charles Bambaugh, who is charged with the killing of John Graves, by shooting him with a pistol, had a hearing on habeas corpus. The application was that he be admitted to ball on the ground that in no event could be be convicted of murder. After hearing testimony and reading some of the evidence taken before the Coroner, the Court granted the application, and fixed the ball at \$4000, which being entered Bambangh was discharged. was discharged.

Desertion cases were then called up at the request of Mr. Finletter, Solicitor for the Guardians of the Poor, and a number were disposed of.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MOUNTING.
Ship Mohongo, Cassidy, Quebec, R. Taylor & Co.
Barque Idde Kimball, Clark, New Orleans, H. Simons,
Barque Greenland, Everytt, Pensanolt, Workman & Co.
Schr Trident, Rubinson, Roston, Day & Raddell,
Schr L. Dupont, Carroon, Clariteslawd, J. H. Tominson,
Schr & C. Willetta, Yanng, Corson, Hamman, Va. Dudeller & C. Willetta, Yanng, Corson, Hamman, Va. DuLockman. Schr J. L. Leach, Rotton, Donn House,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-BAY -- Six A. M. 714. Noon, 813. One P. M., 86. Wind W.

HEAVY STORM IN HESTONVILLE - GREAT DAMAGES SCREAMED - Yesterday afternoon the heavy rain storm, followed by thunder and lightning, did considerable damage to property

in Hestonville.

The Columbia Rotel, kept by William More, was injured to a great extent. This hotel was struck by lightning, which tore the partitions apart and act line to the building. The flames, lowever, were extinguished before any headway had been gained.

The store of Mr. Bowman, dose by, was also slightly dammaded by being struck by lightning. The fire ran down the side of the house, and fore off the window-sill.

The residents of the place say they have not witnessed such a storm for many years. Hall of enormous size fall in great force, breaking a number of panea of glass in the neighborisood, and doing other mischler.

Trees and fences were blown down in every direction. A man who was driving a horse and wagon along the Lame ster pike narrowly escaped death by the falling of a tree directly in his front. As it was, his horse fook fright and ran away, dragging the driver after him. Fortunately he are was also done in Catheiral and bushes were form up the line to the

Some five carriages to be columnated above the Columnateres fell across the pike.

some hours.

In this ci y, although the rain fell in great abundance, there was but little wind prevailing at the time, and the damage done, if any, was

Sage, of West Philadelphia, was run over this morning by the express train of the Pennsylvania Railroad coming east, at six o'clock. The deceased was coming to the city to purchase marketing, and on the bridge attempted to get on the cars, but lost his balance and swing against the abutment, which threw him under the wheels. Death was instantaneous Mr. Sago was a well-known saddler of West Philadelphia, and was over sixty years old. He was an estimable citizen, and took an active part in the politics of the Ward. By a life of rigid probity he won the respect and confidence of the entire community. He leaves a large family and considerable possessions. He occupied a preminent position in the Methodist Church, to which he had been attached for years, and in which he had filled places of the highest trust.

The Grant Central Fair—The auction vania Railroad coming cast, at six o'clock. The

THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR.-The suction sales at the Fair this morning were confined to the Restaurant Department, where a large number of bottles, chairs, castors, and crockery ware were disposed of at a very moderate figure. This

were disposed of at a very moderate figure. Tols
afternoon the sale of the miscellaneous ardicles
will close out the auction.

All the bids for the lumber, offered yesterday
afternoon, were rejected. The Committee still
swaits the bid of the Pennsylvania Raliroad Company for the lumber of Union symme. The
work of demolition will be commenced on Monday morning, and the lumber not sold by that
time will be disposed of in lots to suit purch users. MAINTAINING A NUISANCE .- Conrad Daugleman, who keeps a stand at Sixth and Arch strests, was before Alderman Beitler this morning charged with maintaining a nuisance and selling dangerous fire-works. He was committed to answer. This is a warning to those who sell chasers and all other fire-works of a dangerous

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS .- This morning & man named James Barnes, proprietor of a secondhand store, No. 345 Girard avenue, was committed to prison by Alderman Beitler, charged with receiving stolen goods. It appears that a woman relieved a party of some alik dresses, which she sold to the prisoner.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL.—One hundred and sixty-

six men, the remnant of two reg ments, the 40th and 42d New York, will arrive in this city this afternoon, from Baltimore. They will be tained at the Union Refreshment Saloun. More Honors.-A number of the citizens

Norristown have prepared for General W. S. Hancock a service of silver plate of great value, which will shortly be presented to that renowned BOUNTIES .- This evening at eight o'clock, a meeting of the delegates of the Ward Bounty

Fund Committee will be held in the District Court Room No. 2, corner of Sixth and Chesnut

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 2. Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. III S. Third St.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT,

SATURDAY, July 2 .- The unstability of the rates of gold has effectually checked all transactions in the various avanues of trade. That a decided change it ay take place before the resumption of business, after the Fourth of July, is to be earnestly hoped by all. There is but little Quareltron Bark here, and it is held with firmmean at \$47 % test, for No. 1. The high price demanded for Provisions prevents trans-

actions except to a very limited degree.

In Flourthe sales for shipment were but a few hundred barrels at \$5 5000075 for superdue; \$0,5075 for extrai

\$10 silt for extra family and fancy brands. Retailers and bakers buy only as their wants demand within the range of these figures. Small sales of Mye Flour at \$8. Nothing doing in Corn Meal: There is a less active demand for Wheat, and prices are unsteady. The sales reach 3000 to 4000 bush, good and prime Pennsylvama red. at 2 2012 40; white ranges from \$2 0022 45 \$2 bosh. Ryo.—There is but little daing it. Corn. commands \$1-65 \$2 bosh. There is but little daing it. Corn. with sales of 2500 bush. Fere is out sittle using it for a, with sales of 2500 bush, yellow, afton, at \$1.00; and 800 bush, white at \$1.00. There is a good demond for Oats, and asless of 4000 bush. Fernayivania and Delaware at \$80,000. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.

Whish y is not so notive, and prices are lower. Small

Whise y is not so source, and prices are lower. Banall ales of bits at \$1.85, and Drudge \$1.81.
The exchangent in Petroleum this week, says the Commercial List and Price Current, owing to the advance in gold and sterling exchange, as well as the necessities of many of the "shorts" in making good their sourcets, has been unprecedented, and prices have again advanced besite. It gallen. At the closs, however, owing to a re-

action in gold, many orders were withdrawn, and tiese was less firmness in prices. The week's sales comprise 700 bbis, ('rade, which is very bbls. free from 60s. up to 95s., including 500 bbls. on terms hept secret, and 1000 bbls., for all July delivery, at 90c. Benzine has advanced SegSec., and Residence to 2000-25. The barque Christian cleared on the 25th nit., for Liverpool, with 80,920 gallons Crude, and the barque Kortscar, on the 18 h uis., for Antwerp, with B5,825 gallons Reduce. The only shipments during the week to other gorts were 260 gallons Reduced to West Indies; making a total export

260 gallotic Refined to West Indies; making a total craines our list of 170 573 gallons.

The Callowing western are now loading for foreign per Ship Catherine, for Cork and orders.

Largae Nicola, for Cork and orders.

Largae Nicola, for Cork and orders.

Largae Nicola, for Cork and orders.

Liver States of the Cork and orders.

Liver States of the Cork and orders.

Liver Advers, for Cork and orders.

Liver Advers, for Cork and orders.

Liver States of the Cork and orders.

Liver Sta Decrease in 1866 Exported from United States stone Jan. 1. 1864, Do de do same time last year,

28, 48, 53, 80, 57, 7, 44, 60, 11, 18, 65, 12, 48, 50, 76, 74, 40, 60, 11, 18, 65, 12, 48, 50, 76, 10, 11, 18, 65, 12, 48, 50, 76, 10, 7, 40, 70, 40, 60, 60, 60, 20, 40, 50